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Name

Form

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Subject

History

Morecambe
Grammar School.



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5000 old stone age

4000

3000 Pyramids

New stone age
2000 Abraham
Bronze age

1000

55 Romans came
to Britain
0 Jesus born

410 Romans left
Britain

1000

BC

AD

1485 Battle of Bosworth Field

Henry VII

Richard III

Britain Before the Romans

At the time of Christ, England was ruled by the Celts who were tall, fair people. They did not stay this way because they intermarried among the local people and made a mixed race. In war the Britons had a terrifying appearance with their red dyed beards and hair and blue arms and legs but they were not savages. They were good at weaving cloth and making clothes, and were expert metal workers and potters. These men were ruled by Druids and their ~~believe~~ Gods were Gods of Nature. The Britons were chiefly hunters and herdsmen, but they did grow some wheat and oats for food and drink. They also sold tin, gold, slaves, and pearls to their Celtic cousins across the Channel.

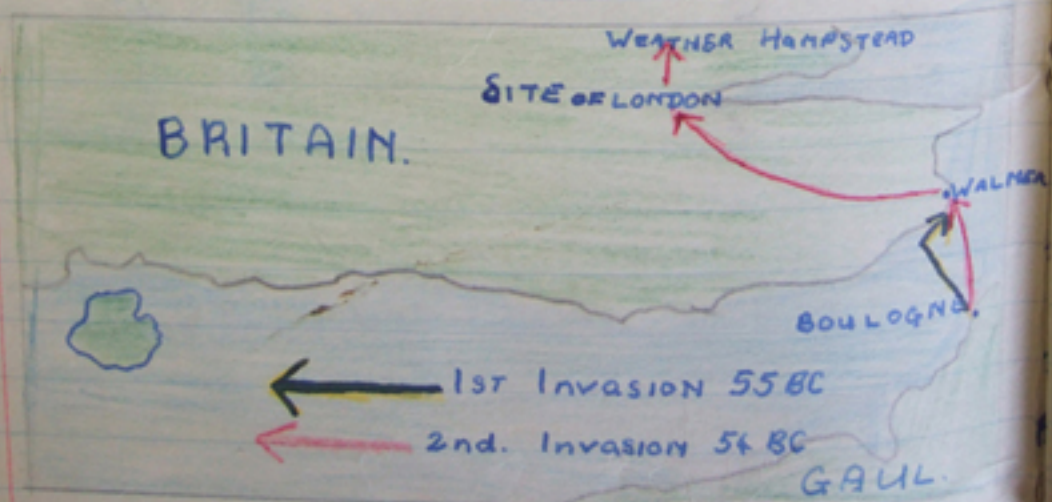
The Romans Invade BritainThe First Invasion - 55 BC. By an Eye Witness

All week ~~Caesar~~ had planned the Invasion of Britain, and when, one ~~55 BC~~ autumn morning in 55 BC. I was awakened at 2 AM, I found ~~Caesar~~ was ready to sail. We had 100 ships and 10,000 soldiers all ready, to punish Britain for helping the Gauls.

At 2.30 AM. we set sail from Boulogne to cross 30 miles of choppy water to Britain. There were many soldiers sea-sick but most survived and at 9 AM. we saw white cliffs through the mist on top of which were thousands of fierce looking men. My legion was the 10th and we were among the front ships. The Britons followed our slow-moving flotilla as we sailed along the coast trying to find a good landing place. We found that Romney Marsh was best and here we were to land.

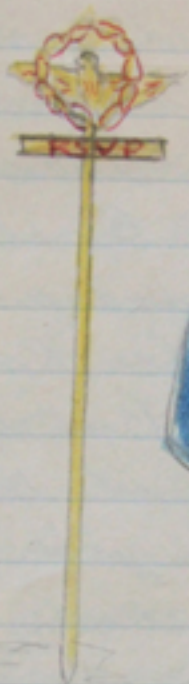
But when an unorganised

army came running at us with loose
skins on, blue legs and arms and red
hair and beards we were terrified and
stayed in the ships. Then my standard
bearer leaped into the swarming mass.
My men had to follow or be disgraced
so they followed and advanced as an
army, shields interlocking above their heads.
At first our men found it difficult
to fight in formation in the sea but
when they reached the beach they
found the Britons retreating everywhere.
This was the first victory over the
Britons achieved.





ROMAN SOLDIER
OF 10th LEGION



A Roman
STANDARD



A BRITON
IN WORD

Second Invasion 54 BC

The second invasion was led again by Caesar and this time they met no opposition and moved to Canterbury. By this time the Britons were ready and a running battle took place as the Romans advanced on London. But there was a rebellion in Gaul and the Romans withdrew that same year. They had reached Wetherhamstead.

The Invasion of Claudius

43 AD

Claudius invaded Britain because he had soldiers to spare and also because of the tin, and lead, wheat, slaves and ^{because} it could have been used as an assembling base by the Gauls. Despite some mutiny the invasion was successful and the ^{Britons} fled to more remote parts e.g. Wales.

Two Opponents to Rome.

A Caratacus

Caratacus was ~~a~~ ^{the} chief of the Silures, and he realized that S. Wales would be a good place for refuge from the Romans. There he ~~proved~~ he was a great leader and a troublesome one to the Romans. He used ^{we} ~~garilla~~ ^{guerrilla} tactics which ~~proved~~ ^{was} successful. But the Romans forced a pitched battle and the Britons were defeated, but Caratacus went North to the Pennines to seek sanctuary from the Queen of Brigantes but she betrayed him and he was sent to Rome in chains. There he was paraded before the Emperor but because he spoke his mind the Romans gave him a house but confined him to Rome.

Boudicca 61 A.D.

Boudicca was the Queen of the Iceni and she occupied the East Anglian area. They were very cruelly treated by the Romans who left towns behind them as they moved northwards, leaving not many ^{soldiers} in East Anglia. Boudicca at first was very successful and she plundered and burnt Colchester, St. Albans and finally London. This caused a brutal rebellion in which cruelty was often shown. Eventually Boudicca was defeated by the Roman legions and to avoid capture she poisoned herself.



A ROMAN GALLEY

The Romans Leave Britain

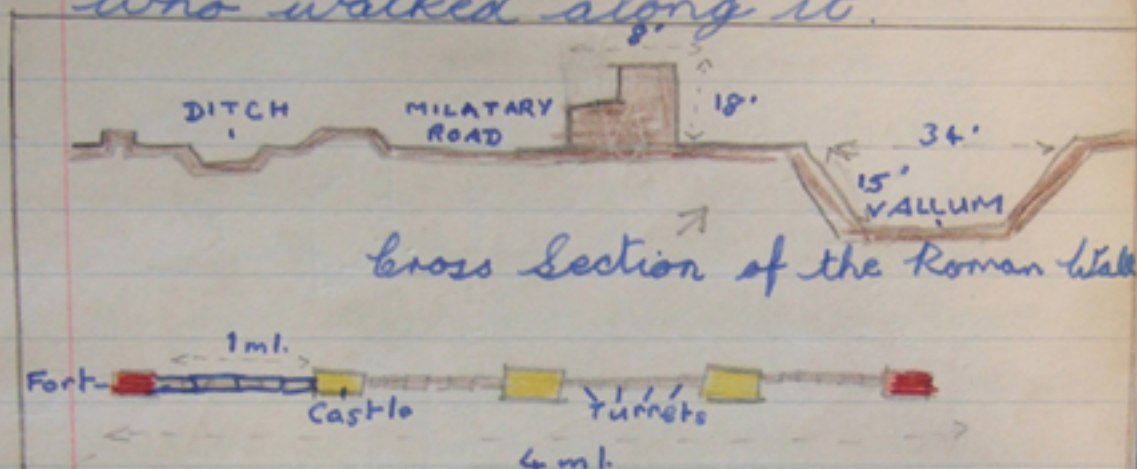
Between the years 150 - 300 AD the Romans started to leave Britain because the Roman Empire was in great danger, for men were slowly taking the Empire of Rome. By 428 A.D. the Roman and Roman civilians had left Britain completely leaving behind roads, buildings and a mark on the British language.

The Romans in Britain

Hadrian's Wall

The Romans decided to give up their attempt to conquer the Picts in Scotland and as an alternative built a wall, separating the two areas. The wall was built from Newcastle to Carlisle and was finished by 123 A.D., and it was 73 miles long. At intervals there were 17 forts,

castles every mile and turrets.
This was inspected by Hadrien
who walked along it.



Hadrian's Wall was built from
stone quarried near by. Twenty
years later the Antonine
Wall was built further
north. It was only 30
miles long and was made
of turf with no mile
castles or towers.

143AD
ANTONINE
WALL
BUILT

a mile castle on Hadrian's Wall



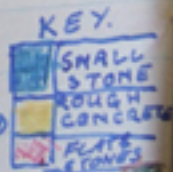
A Day in My Life

By a Roman Soldier

My name is Julius Bantacca and I am stationed at Procolitha, a castle on Hadrian's Wall. The fort is square and has two roads running through it at right angles therefore four gates are needed. My job is to patrol the main gate which like the rest is double arched. After marching this all day I am glad to be able to go to the barracks for a good night's rest. We have a meal chiefly of cereals and vegetables although officers sometimes have meat and oysters. We grumble about this and also because they have better quarters which are central heated. We always drink wines and oils imported from Europe. After

a good nights rest, I am awakened, and I put on my uniform which consists of a short kilt, an iron breast plate, a helmet, a shield, a sword and a spear. We are always prepared for action, because you never know when the Picts will attack. When I get on the wall I overlook the buildings. There is a storeroom, the barracks, stables, ovens and toilets. Although there are all these buildings the castle is not crowded. One thing we look forward to ^{it is} a leave and it is usually spent in Carlisle.

CROSS SECTION OF A ROMAN ROAD



Roman Roads

Why the Romans built the roads.

The Roman occupation depended on the soldiers and also the ease with which the soldiers moved from place to place. They had to be ready to suppress ~~any~~ rebellion anywhere in the Province.

What the roads were like

The first road was Appian Way which was made in 312 AD. Usually the ~~the~~ roads were long straight and like this they were easy to defend and difficult to ambush. Usually two trenches were dug out and when they reached firm ground the foundation was laid. The roads were built in layers. The

312 AD
Appian Way
made

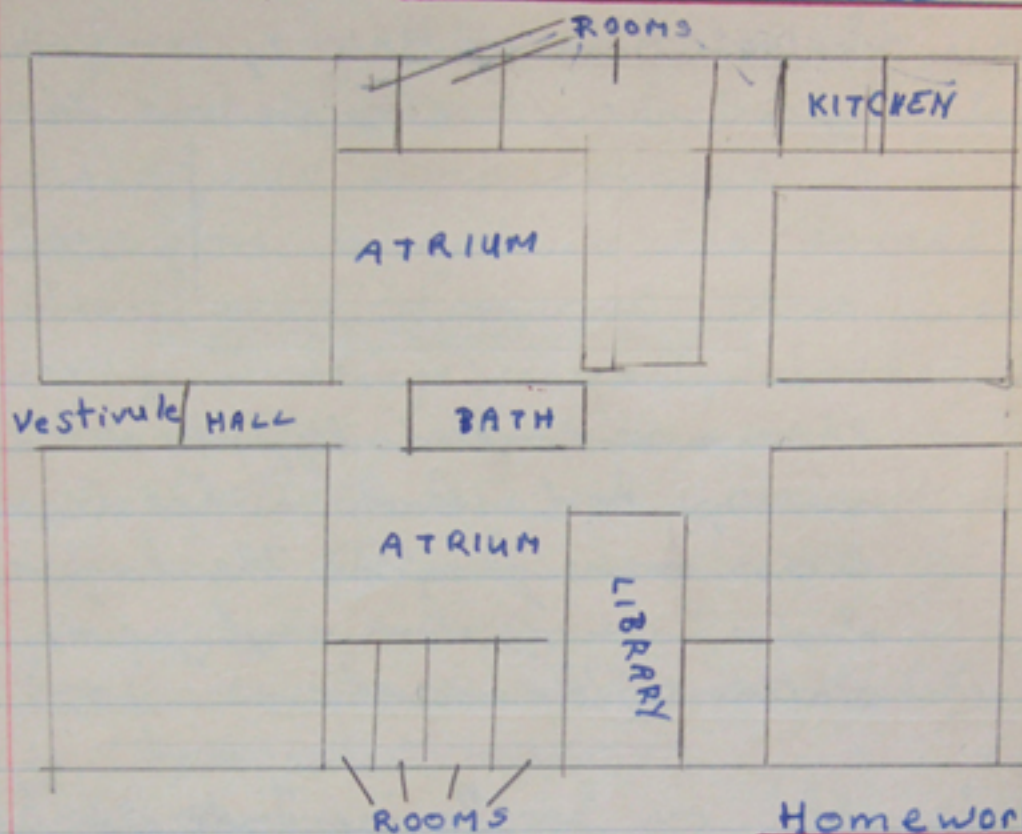
16
surface and construction of Roman roads varied according to the conditions and local supplies of stone; ^{and} also the depth and width varied.

Roman Towns

Roman towns were built all over England as centres of trade and of Roman life. The roads were usually straight and crossed each other at right angles and the centre of the town was the forum or market place.

This was a large open space surrounded on three sides by shops and other buildings. Most of the buildings were made of stone.

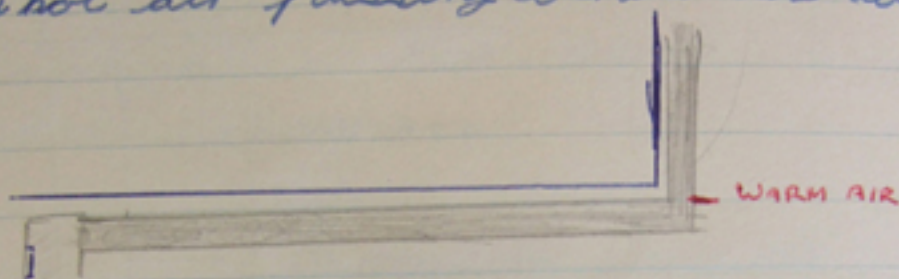
A Roman House.



Homework.

The Roman houses were made of bricks and had tiled roofs. The main room was the atrium and in this room was the bath. Above this was a hole in ^{the} roof which was used as ventilation. The floors were of ~~mosaic~~ mosaic tiles and on the walls were statues and tapestries. The Roman

were highly educated and had central heating. This system was worked by hot air passing behind the walls,



these were called hypocausts. They always had slaves who lived in their own quarters. The house always had a courtyard and garden with statues often in them.

Roman Trade and Industry

Lead Lead was a valuable product because of its rustless quantity and qualities and because it contained silver. It was mined in the Mendip Hills and Derbyshire. Lead became a very important industry and one of the chief exports. The Romans made this their monopoly.

19
Tin was mined in Cornwall and before the Romans came. It was not so important as lead and its main use was coinage.

Iron was mined in the Forest of Dean and Somerset. There were many workings usually worked by the ~~Britains~~ Britons on a small scale. Methods used were not very efficient. Much iron was left in slag piles.

Coal was mined all over Britain in open-cast mines.

Copper was mined in Shropshire and ~~the~~ N. Wales.

Gold was mined in Camarthenshire and at the top of the pits were baths.

Pottery was very important for household utensils. It was both imported and exported. The chief areas were the ~~Isles~~ ~~Isles~~ and the New Forest.

Wool developed during the Roman period. It needed capital and it became an important export. The clothes ^{were} ~~was~~ made in the wings of the larger villas.

Import	Export.
Pottery (Gaul)	Dogs
Enamel (Belgium)	Crystals
Lamps (Italy)	Beads
Jugs (Italy)	Rough cloth
Saucepans (Italy)	

The Anglo Saxons
Invasions

450
ANGLO SAXON INVASION
BEGAN.

The invasions began in 450 AD. The three reasons for coming were

- 1) The Romans had left Britain
- 2) The Britons were defenceless
- 3) There was better land.

They began in raids but ~~so~~ eventually large numbers



sailed from Denmark to settle in Britain. The Britons were no match for the invaders and they either stayed and made slaves or killed or they fled westwards to more remote parts eg. Wales, Ireland and even Brittany. The English set up seven kingdoms which were Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent. The remaining Britons went to the Lake-District and Cornwall.

A Saxon Warrior.

24.10.60



Christianity and the Conversion of the English

A. The Religious Background. When the Romans came to Britain they found that the Britons had priests called druids and worshipped many gods of nature, particular the sun. The Romans introduced their own gods to the Britons and the worship of the Britains became something of a mixture. Thus the Britains worshipped the Roman gods, Mars, Vulcan and Jupiter and Egyptian gods Isis, Osiris. Towards the end of the Roman occupation Christianity was introduced and some churches were built. But few Britons became Christians. But Christianity

was kept alive in the west by the Britons when the English came.

B. The conversion of the
Anglo Saxons

Pope Gregory who was keen on converting pagan countries and so he sent Augustine with 40 monks to England. The journey was difficult because they had to cross the Alps and Gaul and eventually they became discouraged but they received a letter of encouragement from the pope. They landed in 597 AD on Thanet which is an island off the Kentish coast. The King of Kent was Ethelbert and his wife Bertha (who was a Christian) allowed Augustine to land at Canterbury to rebuild the church there. Ethelbert

597
Augustine
landed.

was converted and on
one Christmas ^{Day} ~~the~~ over
10,000 pagens were converted.

c. The Further Spread of Christianity

Homework The two Irish missionaries
who were Aidan and Cuthbert
came in 635 AD from a monastery
founded by Columba on Iona.
They came to the north
and they preached christ-
ianity to the men there.
These missionaries were
joyful people, and after
they had preached to these
people who were living
the hardest and simplest
kind of life many were
converted. In 663 AD the
King of Northumbria decided,
at the synod of Whitby
that Christianity would
be the religion of England.
The final union took

635
ADEN &
CATHART
L. 1150

663
King Northa

668
 ED BECAME
 ARCHBISHOP

place in 668 AD. when Theodore
 became Archbishop of Canterbury



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH
CANTERBURY

a Roman Church restored by St. Augustine

The Vikings 14.11.60

A Who ~~was~~ were the Vikings?

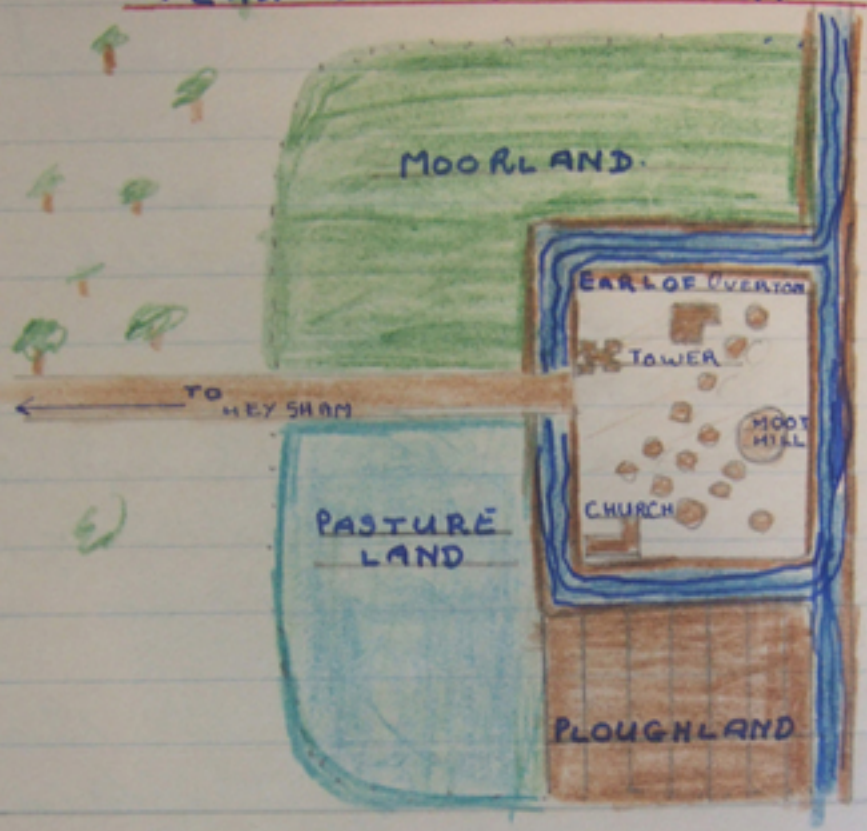
The Vikings came from what is now Denmark and Norway. They were warlike people and were very accomplished navigators and great fishermen. They even went ~~ad~~ sailing in the Atlantic. They were also great explorers and pirates.

B Why they came to Britain

They came to Britain because of the fertile land which was not in their own countries and because Britain was not very well defended. They also came because there was a shortage of ~~old~~ wives in their own country. Each man had several ~~old~~ wives and there were more in this country.

PLAN OF A SAXON TUN

7.11.60



8

The Invasions

In the late 8th century Viking longships came with 200 men to Wessex. The sherrif enquired ^{of} their buisness and he was killed. The Vikings then sailed away. The Vikings at first only raided monastries and took the inhabitants as slaves. The fleets grew from 3-40 to 100-350 ships. The long bad black ships with striped sails and shields along the gunwale held 200 men each. In 860 they began to settle and by 865 having conquered Wessex East Anglia started to attack Wessex. The battle of Ashdown which took place in 871 made a high death toll on the Vikings. They lost 1 king and 5 earls. In 871 Alfred became king of Wessex.

860

865^{AD}

871

871

A VIKINGLONGSHIP

Homework 18.11.60 Things which Alfred Introduced

The Navy. The Danes came by sea and so it was necessary to be able to meet them - in ^{the} water and not after they had landed.

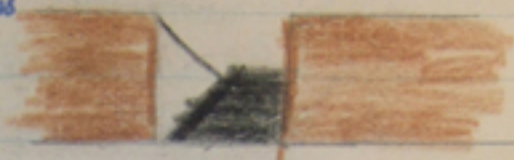


The Tyrd. New system of calling up men. Rather like the modern Territorial Army except it applied to all able bodied men. They had to be ready for a fight.



The Alfred built boroughs fortified towns

at regular intervals
Each contained
a stock of weapons
and they were
within 20 miles
of the people



Schools Alfred built
and schools and
churches churches. He was
very keen on
learning and
he even taught
children of his
nobles. Trans-
lated books



Justice Alfred collected
and law together all
the old laws
and made one
system of law
which was fair
to rich and poor
Made Sunday
a rest day.



People in Anglo Saxon England.

1) The Noblemen.

To become a noble he had to be either a relation of the king or sometimes a chief rewarded for military prowess. He was given land and a title and they were worth ~~a~~ 120s. If someone did kill him ^{and} the slayer had to pay 120s. If he could not he would be outlawed. If he was caught he was executed. Earls and Noblemen had to provide soldiers to fight for the king, send horses and equipment for him and make bridges and forts. The noblemens houses were larger than most and there ^{were} rushes on the floor which were very rarely changed and became very smelly. Their amusements consisted of bear-baiting, cock-fighting, hunting and hawking.

They were so keen on horses and dogs that they were valued more than the slaves

HOMework

2) The Freeman or Churl 24.11.60

The churl was worth 60-100s and he owned 120 acres of land. This was regarded enough to keep a family on. They were mainly farmers and their main two crops were wheat and barley. The barley was grown to make ale with. The children usually died young because of the lack of medical knowledge and hygiene. Also they had little food. They kept bees for honey.

Some churls were craftsmen eg. goldsmiths, blacksmiths, merchants, builders, seamen, dog-keepers, falkeners etc.

Their amusements consisted

of cock-fighting, bull and bear
baiting. Also they loved to
chase criminals in the hue and
cry.

Slaves.

The slaves had no land
and they could be bought or
sold for a pound or 8 oxen.
They had no property but
they could earn money in their
spare time. The master gave
them food and drink. They
could be set free and if
they were it would be at
an altar or at the cross-
roads. The point of this was
to receive ~~of~~ God's blessing.
If they ran away and
were caught they would be
stoned to death but if they
escaped for a year and a day
they were free ^{men}.

5
The End of Saxon England
After Alfred the kings of
Wessex were not as strong
as he had been. Ethelred
could not face the new ^{waves of} invaders
and in 978 AD. he fled Normandy
which was his mother's land.

978
Therefore the new king
who was Canute (a northman)
He was a wise and strong
king and he ruled for 19
1035 years. When he died in 1035
he left two sons and the
family looked set for a
long dynasty. But both
died in 8 yrs. They were
succeeded by Edward who
was Ethelred's son. He had
come back from Normandy

Edward the Confessor

Edward was not a full character, he was shy, short-sighted and he would have been better as a monk. He lived a life of meditation and prayer and as a king his main interest was in building Westminster Abbey.

Edward died in January 1066

Under Edward the nobles grew in strength and influence. There were 2 groups in England: Edwards friends (Normans) and English earls led by Godwin of Mercia and his son Harold.

It was obvious that when Edward died some trouble was to break out over who should be ^{the next} king of England.

The Problem of Succession

There were several likely candidates:

- 1) Harold the son of Godwin.
- 2) William, duke of Normandy.

- 3) Edwin and Morcar who were always likely to challenge the power of the new king.

1.12.60

HOMEWORK

William comes to Britain



William, Duke of Normandy Invades England

Preparations for Invasion

066

The Normans were all the summer of 1066 preparing for battle. All along the coast particularly at the mouth of the River Dives preparations were made. Hundreds of ships, men, horses, food and, arms and equipment were assembled & ready for the invasion. Our evidence comes from the Bayeux Tapestry which was woven by the wives of those in England.

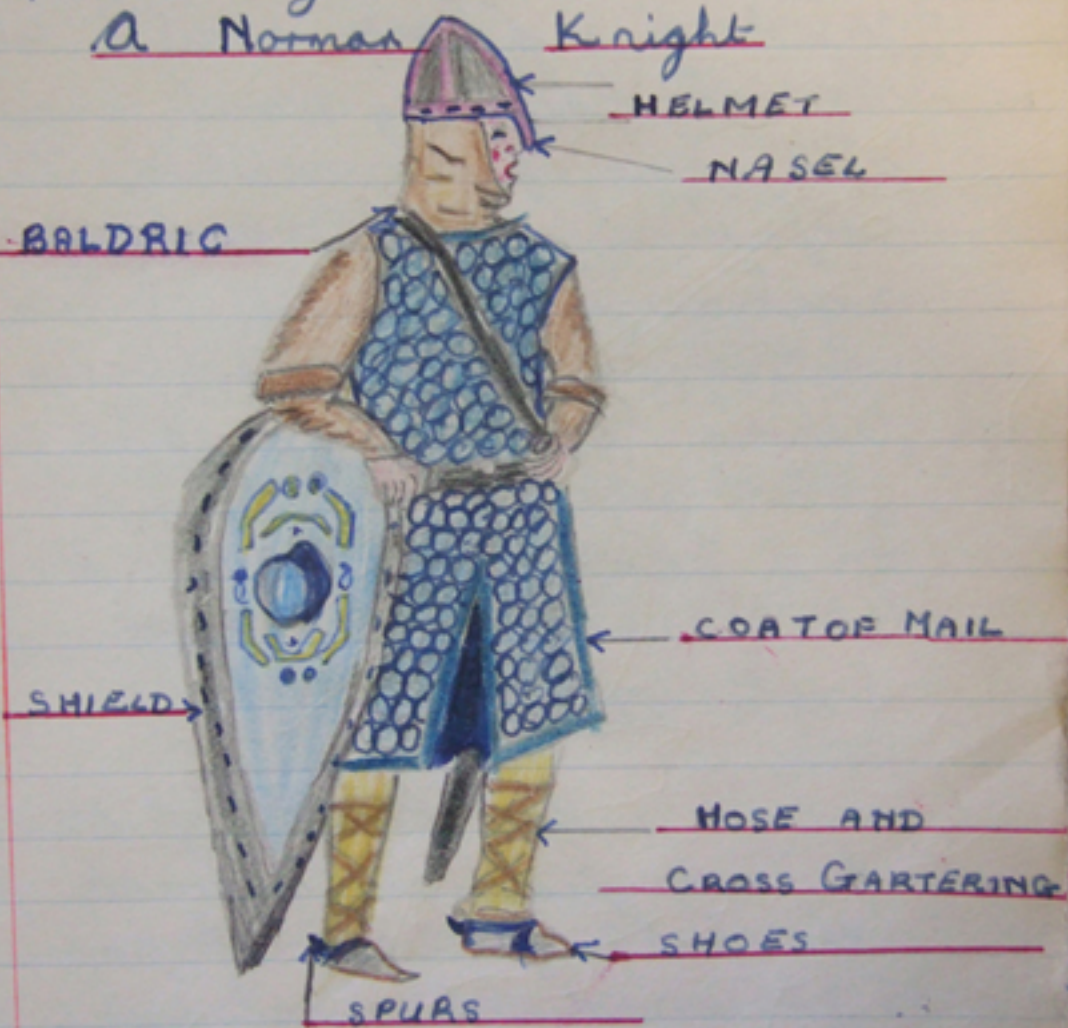
29th Sept.

One great problem was propulsion. They had to wait for a S.E. wind. On the 29th of September they set sail with this wind.

The Norman brought

promised to help William
land in England and Pope
Gregory also gave his
blessing.

A Norman Knight



William Sails For England

1066 On the 29th of September 1066 the wind changed to a S.E. wind and therefore William and his fleet could sail. In the leading boat was William and some of his nobles. They were so far ahead that they cast the anchor and had breakfast in the middle of the channel. When the rest caught him up the fleet carried on and landed on a safe beach at Pevensey. At Pevensey a wooden fort was quickly built.

The Battle of Hastings.

I have just come back from the Hill of Senlac from which I perceived the onslaught of the English. The Normans had their backs to Telham Hill and the British had their backs to

HOMEWORK

8-11-60

A Map of The Battle of Hastings

KEY

ENGLISH (BLUE)

□ MAIL CLAD MEN

▣ LIGHT ARMED MEN

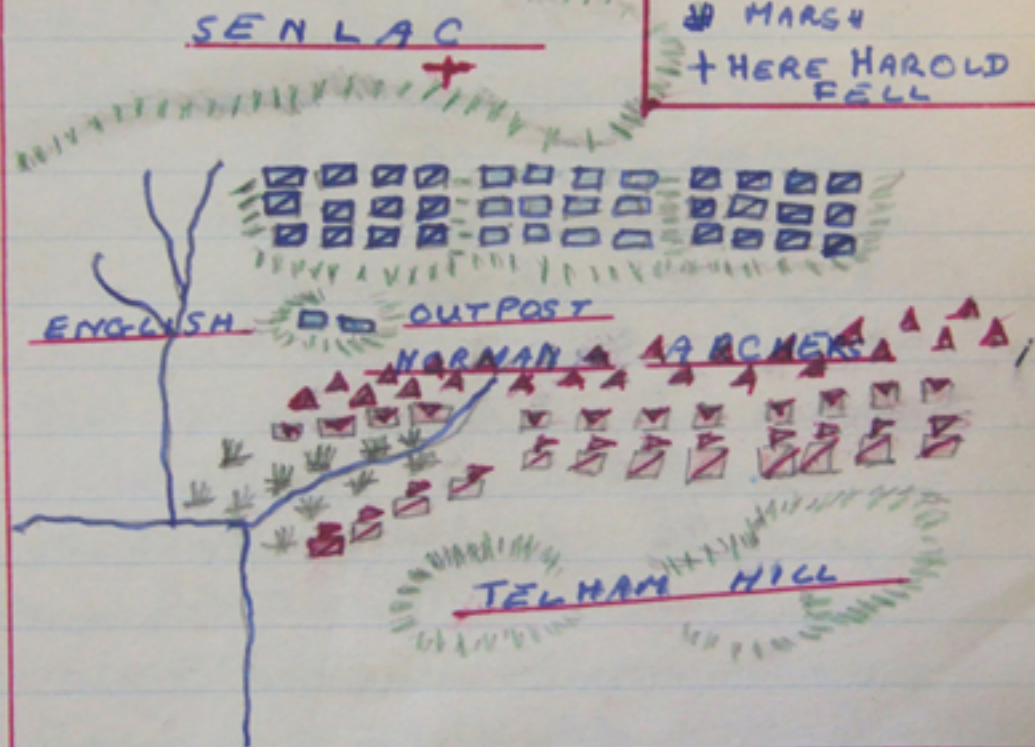
NORMANS (RED)

▣ HEAVY ARMED INFANTRY

▣ CAVALRY

⊞ MARSH

+ HERE HAROLD FELL



Senlae. Harold was on Senlae with his men and his body-guard. The Normans had 10,000 mail-clad men, archers, infantry and cavalry. The English only

had mid-clad men and light armed men. But they had the hill of Senlac. Again and again the Normans attacked but were driven back. Then their archers sent hails of arrows down ~~of~~ on the English and the line started to thin. Twice the Normans ran up the hill and then retreated being followed by English who were slaughtered at the bottom of Senlac. Harold tried to stop them but it made no difference. Harold's bodyguard slowly fell around him and then Harold received an arrow in the eye and fell dead to the ground. The English fled all over the place and the Normans soon had captured ~~the~~ the Golden Dragon of Wessex. This victory means that William the Conqueror

is now William King of Eng^{land}
The Normans will control
us and with their army
England will never be
defeated. Many men lay
dead ~~on~~ the battle field
and many are making
for their homes but William
is on his way to London.

Although some writers say
this battle could not have
been avoided, it could have.
If Harold had been patient
he could have taken his men
behind Helham Hill and
cut off their supplies. He
could have put men on
Sindlac hill to stop their
advance and then he could
have started to starve them
out. But Harold was impatient
and put all his men on
Sindlac Hill so the supply
could come through.

Homework.

Motte and Bailey
castle.

12.11.60



7 ¹/₂

Castles

Why Castles Were Built

The castles were built by the Normans as a defence measure against the British.

They were used as points of defence and were built all over the country. They were attacked sometimes by Sax^{ons} using hit and run tactics (gorilla warfare.)

Where Were They Built

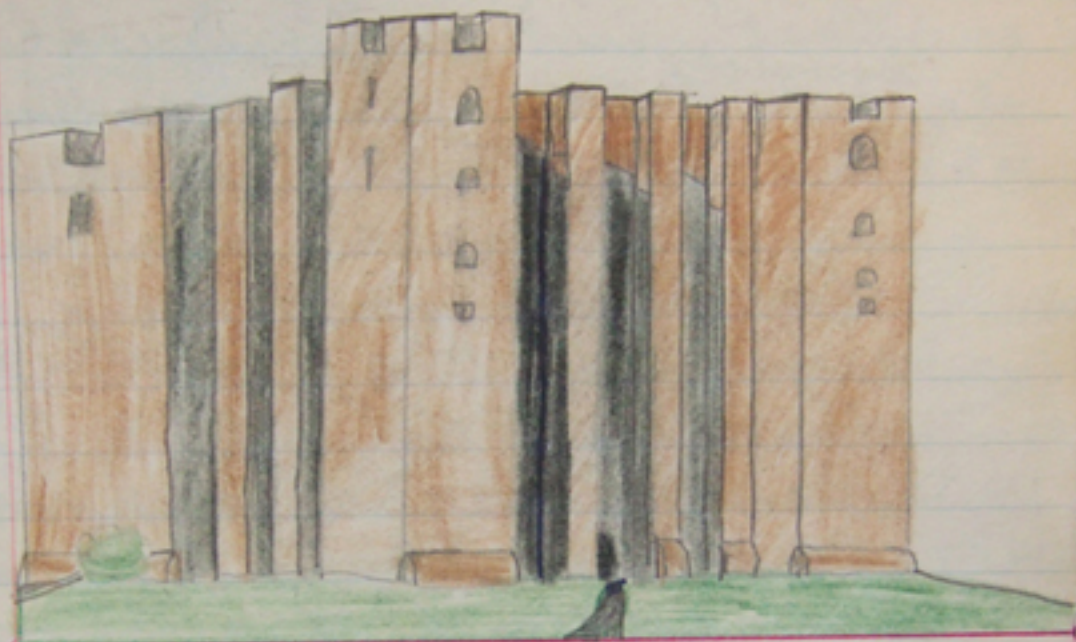
They were built in various areas —

1. On places which were not wooded.
2. Near water for a water supply and drinking water and water for the moat.
3. On reasonably firm ground, but not on rocky ground.
4. If possible they would use a natural hill but if not they would build one.

How They Were Built.

These castles were built by Saxon labour which was forced upon them by the Normans who threatened to use every 10th man in the village for target practice.

They first dig a ditch sometimes as deep as 15 feet and often 10 feet in width. The soil would be used to build the Mound or Motte. When this was made the sides would be rammed hard. Then the stockade is erected from parts brought ready made from Normandy. These were assembled on the site. Some castles were built very quickly eg. At ~~York~~ York one was built in 6 days.



An Attack on a Motte and
Bailey Castle

The people of the castle are in the fields and I am in the look-out tower. I have just seen a Saxon ^{warrior}, so I must call the alarm. My horn is near and two blasts on it and everyone and everything are in a hurry to reach the castle.

The Saxons will try to cut
the people off from the
port but we usually get
^{everybody} in. Now the drawbridge
is closed and the men are
assembling on the walls.
The ditch is empty so I
suppose they will ~~run~~ run
down and then up it. They
have smashed a hole in the
fence (or stockade) and men
are creeping through only to
get slaughtered on the other
side. But they have
also got the drawbridge
down and they are charging
in. The ~~other~~ ^{order} is given to
retreat and everybody is
assembling on top of the
mottle. The last person has
pulled up the drawbridge
and is stealthily climbing
up the rope ladder which is

pulled up after him. The
Saxons in the bailey have^c
burnt everything including
^{some of} the animals. Now they are
trying to climb up the
matts ~~to~~ ^{but} boiling
lead should stop them.
It has; and there they
go trying to save some
animals for themselves
as they flee towards their
villages. I don't think
they will be here again
for a long time because
all they want are the
life stock which we possess.
There are many days of
labour ahead for the
neighbouring villagers for
they will have to build
the stockade, huts and the
drawbridge again. So we punish
them, in away.

A Guided Tour Round Rochester Keep

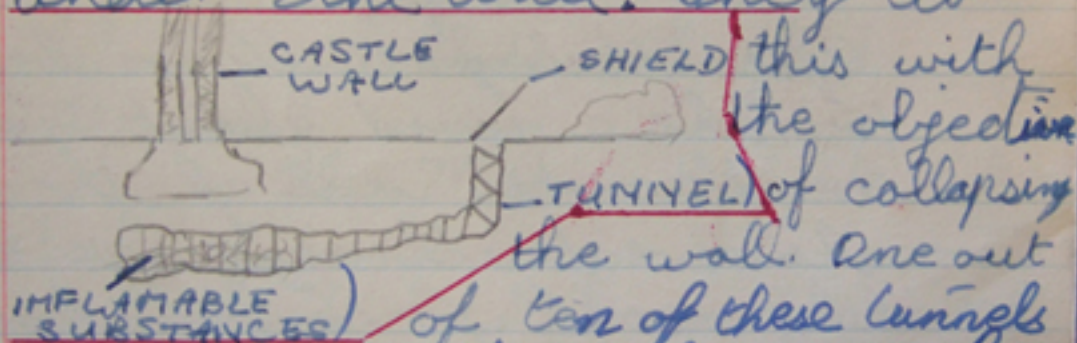
A few days ago I took Pierre Duval round our keep. First ~~I~~ ^{we} took ~~him~~ ^{we went} up to the watch-out tower which is larger than most. In the centre of this tower is a beacon which is used as a warning signal. Then we went past many window nooks to the great hall. The great hall is fairly long



A WINDOW
NOOK
guests
rooms

with a fire at one end. On each side there are balcon^{ies} for musicians. Below the hall there is the kitchen and above are the sleeping rooms. Below the kitchen is the store room; (here there are many rats) and below here are the cells. These are usually empty because we ~~throw~~ ^{throw} most prisoners into the moat. There is a great well from which we get water. Then I told him what happened if we were attacked.

When under attack we make the enemy very uncomfortable. We keep showering arrows on them and because the window-nooks are ~~too~~^{so} small we hardly get ~~any~~ men killed. The walls are about seven feet thick and there is no way through them. There is only one way in and that is to tunnel until they are under the wall. They do



this with the objective of collapsing the wall. One out of ten of these tunnels ~~we~~ succeed. First they tunnel down till they think they are under the wall then a cave is dug and straw is put in and set on fire. This of course burns the supports and the ground collapses and they have the foundation

will as well. That will not work here because for ^{firstly} ~~one~~ reason, the fort is built on ^{poorly} ~~rocky~~ ^{ground} and ^{secondly} ~~two~~. There is a moat which will make it soggy and smelly. Pierre (being a Frenchman) and not because he had never seen an English Keep before went back to France to tell his friends all about them.

William Establishes Himself as King

After Hastings William began to take a round about route northwards. Some of the cities he went through were Canterbury (he was ill for 1 month here) Winchester Wallingford (here he first crossed the Thames) and Berkhamsted. At Berkhamsted he turned south to London because he had been offered the crown and given the surrender of the

city of London. His delay had been deliberate for he had increased the fears of the Londoners and spread panic in the city. He had achieved the surrender of the city without bloodshed. William entered the city and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066 as William I of England.

William Subdues England

A. The Land

The Norman Knights who helped William in his invasion of England had been promised land in this country. The land was therefore taken off its English owners and given to Norman lords. In this way William awarded his supporters, weakened

his foes, and established a ruling class which was solidly Norman.

B Rebellions against William

Many English found these new lords very harsh and they found leaders amongst those who had previously been of importance (Thegnes).

1067 1. The Rebellion in the West Country

In 1067 the family of Harold the late king led a rebellion centered on Exeter. The city endured a siege of 18 days before it surrendered and the rebels were treated very leniently.

2. The Rebellion in the North

The rebellion in the north proved much more difficult to suppress and York was in rebel hands 3 times between 1068-1069 on on the

5
3rd occasion the rebels were helped by the King of Denmark. The rebel and Danish armies were defeated and William then decided to prevent any further rebellion. The villages of Yorkshire were destroyed and where possible the inhabitants slaughtered.

homework The Rebellion in the Fens 16.1.61

1070 In 1070 Hereward the Wake, the old lord of Bourne, started the 3rd rebellion. He made his headquarters on the Isle of Ely which was then an island in the fens. On the island were numerous herds and flocks and also eels, pike, perch, pickerels, roach, burchots, lampreys and sturgeon. Water was no trouble and so a siege was a waste of time. The Normans could not reach the island because of the

56 swamps. But in spite of this ideal
head-quarters the rebellion came
too late to do any good. William
tried to build a wooden road
through the marshes but Hereward's
men burnt it. Then they
built a tower on top of which a
witch cursed the English on the
Isle of Ely. But one night the
night watches burnt down
the tower and the witch. Then
one of the priests on the isle
sneaked away and led William's
men to the isle. The Normans
conquered the isle and Hereward
was forced to flee.

$f \frac{1}{2}$

The Medieval Village

A. What the Village Looked Like



KEY

1	The Forest	6	The millhouse	11	The villagers' huts.
2	The Motte	7	The church	12	The moat place
3	The fields	8	The tithe barn	13	The watermill
4	The manor	9	The high road	14	The windmill
5	The moat	10	The river	15	The commons

B. The Buildings of the Village

1. Manor House

The manor house was the most important building in the village, and it was easily the biggest. It was often fortified and sometimes a moat was around it. This building was often made of stone. It was the home of the Lord of the manor but he did not always stay at the Manor House, but stayed at other houses when touring his estate. When this happened a steward was left to run the Manor.

2. The Church

The church was usually stone built and made in the centre of the village. The church was not used solely for religious purposes, but ^{was} also the jail, store house and sometimes a fortress. It was the centre of ^{social} ~~code~~ ~~code~~.

life. The bells of the church summoned people to work and back from work and it acted as a firebell and for the curfew.

3. The Villagers' Houses

The villagers' huts were no more than small cramped dwellings surrounded by a small plot of land known as the croft. The huts were mainly built of wood, mud and straw. There were no chimneys and they were uncomfortable, draughty and smoky. Not many huts were in the village. The average was 25.

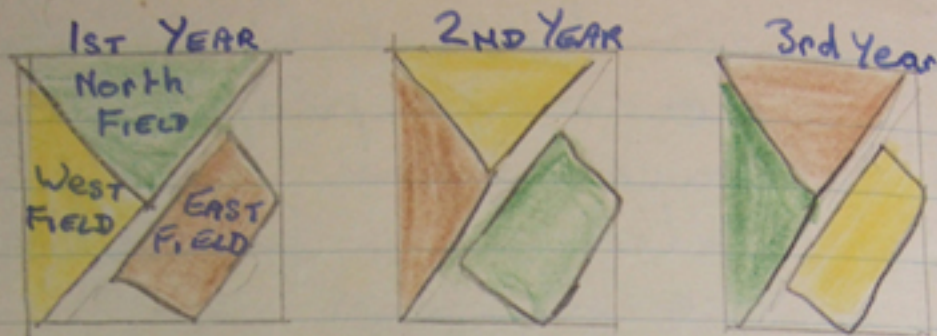
Homework

23.1.60

c. The Three fields System or Open fields System.

1. The uses of the Open field system

The open field system was arranged



KEY	
	Wheat
	BEANS AND BARLEY
	FALLOW

so that each year one field lay without crop (or fallow). In the diagrams above the system is shown making one field fallow each year. Also the crops were moved ~~and~~ around so that one field did not have the same crop in two years running. Usual clover was planted in the fallow field to restore the richness to the soil.

2. The Disadvantages of the Open field system.
Between each field deep fallows were made, this was

a waste of land.

The farmers ^{all} had to plant the same crops and they were not allowed to experiment with other crops.

The lord gave the land to the farmers and they repayed him by working a certain number of days in a week.

If a man had his crop next to a lazy man who allowed weeds to grow the weeds would spread and strangle his crop.

At harvesting time the men all did the reaping at the same time. This was the same with ploughing and planting.

The farmer was not allowed to cross plough.

There were no walls for protection from the weather.

Services for Land The King and his Lords

The King owned all the land which he gave to the lords or tenants in chief. In return for his gift the lords took an oath of homage. He supplied services to the King in the way of money for ransom, soldiers, equipment etc.

The Lord and his Tenants

Military service from the Lord's tenants was not needed. Instead he had different types of services.

Week Work

The lords took various forms of work. He would usually ask for a three days work which was enough for he had to work three days on his own land.

3
Sometimes the Lord would send people away to get him salt of Herrings for his table. Infact they had to do anything for the lord and when he wanted it daing. One inconvenience was that they had to weather they were in the middle of a job or not.

at
homework. Boon Work

- 26.1.61

Boon work was supposed to be done in love for the lord but mostly he was hated. Boon work was usually done at Harvest time, haymaking and sheep shearing. This was most inconvenient because the farmers were also starting these jobs. The only good thing about boon work was that the lord was supposed to give dinner to the workers. But the lord could declare

64
it was a hungry boon and no food was eaten. Also beer was given to the workers but the lord could declare a dry-boon in which no beer was drunk.

Other Types of Service

Dues were a payments made in the forms of produce, eg. six bushels of wheat in autumn or 2 doz eggs in the spring.

Heriot was paid if a man succeeded another mans land. Before he could have the land he had to pay a tax, usually livestock eg. sheep, cattle and pigs.

✓ Relief was also a tax paid before taking over land.

The Priest and His Work

The priest was a very important man in the village. He usually lived in a small cottage next to the church and he was not very rich. He was a very busy man and usually devoted to his work. He had to wear simple but not shabby clothing and it had to be of one colour which did not stand out. His hair was correctly cut as a sign of his profession, and shaved off on the top and round the nape of his neck and over his ears. Also he had to work on the land for a living. He was given a part of land called the glebe. This was exactly like the open-field system. Of course the priest was a freeman and did not have to work on the demesne.

6

He could earn his living
3 other ways.

A/ He had the right to collect a tithe.
He could take one-tenth of everything, e.g. tenth lamb born, or the tenth chicken hatched, and one-tenth of the crops grown on his thecroft. He also took $\frac{1}{10}$ of the merchandise.

B/ He could take some of the fees paid for special services such as, marriages and funerals.
C/ When the head of any family died he could claim the second best cow or sheep.

The priest also ~~had~~ looked after the old and sick people, and also he had to ~~take~~ take in travellers and give them shelter and food.

✓

The Manor House

The manor house was by far the largest dwelling in the village. even though the lord lived in it for a short time. Sometimes it was a castle which had been built for defence against enemys. Such castles were first made of wood and later of stone. They stood on high ground near the village. The remains of many can still be seen. Even if a castle was not built the lord had a larger and better house than his tenants. This too was first made of wood and then stone. It was not very large, and when the lord was there it must have been crowded. There was one large room on the first floor called the hall and on the ground floor which was

6
a room
was used for storage and work.
The hall was a large place
with beams up to the roof.
The windows were little
slits and there were fires
at each end. There was a
kitchen at one end and at
the other a small private
room for the lord. ~~This~~ ^{the hall} was
the most important place
in the building. At night
servants slept on the floor
which was covered with
rushes and hay, and also
animals slept there. The
courts were held here. Round
the manor was a courtyard
with stables, cowsheds and
a barn for storing corn
or wheat, hay. Some manors
can still be seen.

A MANOR HOUSE



Homework

The Poorer Peoples Houses

13.2.61

The ~~ordinary~~ peoples houses were poor, flimsy little places and hardly ever built of stone. They had wooden frameworks the gaps being ~~filled~~ filled in with mud or by long pliable twigs woven in and out and then covered with mud. The mud was mixed up with bits of straw to make it stick together. Thick

walls of this kind were pretty strong and kept the house dry but with thin walls the house could be pushed over by a few strong men, also in the winter the rain would come through and make the hut damp. The roof was made of straw and reeds and the projected well beyond the walls to keep the rain from softening them. Inside the house was rather dark and very smelly. The light came through the door and through small windows without glass in. The fire burnt in the centre of the room and therefore the house was very smoky. The smoke got out through the door and windows and the hole in the roof. The livestock were kept in the hut and this made it smelly. They had very little furniture.

only a few stools, a chest and a wooden table. All these objects were made in the spare moments by the family. They had some cooking pots, ladles wooden bowls and wooden spoons. From the roof hung onions and herbs or ham and bacon. Usually the whole family, ^{as well as animals} slept in one room but sometimes there was an extra room. Here the people slept. The pillows if any were of straw at the room was lit by home made candles which were very valuable.

26th Sept. I am marching down south
Should I stop to collect men
or should I proceed:
29th Sept. William has landed at
Peremy. I will fight them
tomorrow. Men from Uli
came to the camp to negotiate
with me. There is riot and
warfare in the camp.

Homework An Account From Harold's 6.11.60
Diary in the Summer of 1066

22nd Sept. Bad news has reached me.
Tostig and Harold have defeated
and captured York and Edwin
and Morcar have ^{been} defeated and
have withdrawn.

23rd Sept. I am marching to York. My
men are grumbling.

24th Sept. We are nearing York. My
men are weary for they have
had no sleep. A comet has
been seen we fear it is an
evil omen. Tomorrow should
see a battle.

25th Sept. I have had an interview
with my brother and Harold.
A fierce battle ^{has} taken place.
Tostig and Harold have been
killed and so have many of
my men. I have been told of
William's coming.

Gentlemen of the jury, I say I should be ^{the} King of England for ~~two~~ reasons. One, Edward ^{was} ~~is~~ a great friend of mine and he ~~has~~ lived with me for many years. He ^{was} ~~is~~ also my cousin.

Two, Harold was once shipwrecked off the coast of Normandy and brought to my court. Being a very important person in England he was something of a prize to me, and for a time I would not let him go home. At last I set him free, on the conditions that he would help me to become King of England. This he swore on the bones of a holy saint, binding his promise. Now, hearing he is to become king, I call him a traitor, and ^{an} oathbreaker.

defeated by the Danes and Alfred was forced to flee to Athelney. Later in the same year he returned and defeated the Danes at Ectandun. A peace was signed at Wedmor giving the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, London, Kent and the West half of Mercia to Alfred and the Danes got the rest and became Christians. But the peace did not last and in 892 the Danes attacked only to be driven back by Alfred's ~~superior~~ ^{superior} fleet of ships. The trouble lasted to Alfred's death which occurred in 899 AD.

8

omework. Alfred the Great

17.11.60

Alfred was born in 849 A.D. He had a father who was King of Wessex and 3 brothers who were older than him. His father, ^{whose} name was Ethelwulf, died when Alfred was 9. Alfred had a great love for learning and he learnt to read and speak Latin. He also translated many books into English. He was very delicate, physically. In 871 Alfred fought with his brother Ethelred at the battle of Ashdown where the Danes were defeated. Also in the same year Alfred became King of Wessex. He was 23 years old. He expelled all Danes from Wessex and he fortified his kingdom. He fought a series of losing battles but he insisted that all his men should be equipped and prepared for battle. In 878 they were

Book 1

DIAGRAMS

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